# Desk Review

# 1998/1999 United Nations System

# Integrated Plans on HIV/AIDS

**DRAFT**
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**Contents**

## Summary

United Nations system integrated planning on HIV/AIDS is indispensable to the implementation of a concerted and effective United Nations response to the epidemic in a country. As a document that addresses national needs and priorities, an integrated plan on HIV/AIDS should be underpinned by a strategic framework that defines the priorities for United Nations system support to the national response to the epidemic in a country. As a process that neither begins or ends with the writing up of a planning document, integrated planning should signify ongoing teamwork among the United Nations Theme Group on HIV/AIDS and other partners in response to a country's HIV/AIDS needs and priorities.

The UNAIDS Secretariat conducted a desk review of United Nations system integrated plans on HIV/AIDS in May-June 1999. The review sought to assess the current set of practices among Theme Groups regarding integrated planning on HIV/AIDS and serve as a baseline for future monitoring and evaluation efforts in this area. The review did not aim to evaluate the current plans or assess the process issues related to the development of integrated plans.

The major findings:

■ Approximately one-third of Theme Groups viewed the development of a plan as a priority activity in 1998. Of the 97 responding Theme Groups, 30 submitted a 1998 Theme Group developed plan. Approximately half of the responding Theme Groups reported that they had no 1998 plan.

■ Significant progress was made in the development of Theme Group plans during 1998. Of the fifty Theme Groups reporting that they had no 1998 plans, 12 Theme Groups submitted plans for 1999 although they were not requested to do so. Moreover, although seventeen Theme Groups submitted documents that could not be classified as plans, all of these reports documented Theme Group activities implemented during 1998, suggesting that some Theme Group are active even without developed workplans.

■ The plans received varied considerably in their content and scope. Many plans were largely activity lists with a few additional components such as time frame and responsible partners. Over half of the plans submitted included only activities supported or executed by all Theme Group members.

■ The concepts of Theme Group involvement in advocacy, resource mobilisation and national strategic planning on HIV/AIDS are well anchored among Theme Groups. Almost all of the plans submitted included advocacy activities and most plans also included resource mobilization activities as well as activities related to the national strategic planning process as appropriate. However, only few plans listed activities related to the mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS into ongoing United Nations agency activities.

■ The development of Theme Group plans varies significantly according to UNAIDS priority country categories and UNAIDS Secretariat staff presence in the country.

## I. Introduction

In its ideal form, the United Nations system integrated plan on HIV/AIDS is a document that serves as the basis for the United Nations system response to HIV/AIDS in a country. It is underpinned by a strategic framework that defines the priorities for United Nations system support to the national response to the epidemic in a country. The plan addresses national needs identified in a national strategic plan on HIV/AIDS or through an analysis of the priorities and gaps of a national response. The plan provides a blueprint for concerted and coherent HIV/AIDS-related action by United Nations Organisations in a country. It seeks to maximise the effectiveness of United Nations HIV/AIDS-related activities through a division of labour among agencies according to their specific mandates and comparative advantages.

At the same time, United Nations system integrated planning on HIV/AIDS is an ongoing process of United Nations teamwork in response to a country's HIV/AIDS needs and priorities. This process neither begins nor ends with the writing up of a planning document. The plan should represent ongoing dialogue among members of the United Nations Theme Group on HIV/AIDS ("Theme Group") and other partners.

Both the UNAIDS Cosponsors and the UNAIDS coordinating board have underscored the need for the development of United Nations system integrated plans on HIV/AIDS. At its March 1998 meeting, the Committee of Cosponsoring Organisations (CCO) recommended that all countries complete United Nations system integrated plans on HIV/AIDS by the year 2000. In its December 1998 meeting, the UNAIDS Programme Coordinating Board (PCB) noted its support for this decision and requested that progress toward this goal be monitored and regularly reported.

Integrated planning among the UNAIDS Secretariat and its Cosponsors is a programme-wide approach to combating the epidemic. In parallel to the development of integrated plans in countries, a similar process is underway at the global level. The Secretariat and Cosponsors jointly developed their first unified budget and workplan. The *Unified Budget and Workplan, 2000-2001* which was approved by the PCB during its June 1999 meeting, includes HIV/AIDS activities to be executed by the Secretariat and its Cosponsors.

This programme-wide emphasis on integrated planning is occurring in the context of more general United Nations reform. At the country level, the centrepiece of this reform is the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). Once UNDAF has been adopted in a country, the United Nations system response to HIV/AIDS should be an integral part of the framework. Given the pioneering role of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations system integrated plan on HIV/AIDS is a precursor to UNDAF and underlies the United Nations system's response to one particular development issue: HIV/AIDS.

As part of a process to strengthen the UNAIDS Secretariat's support to the development of country-level integrated plans, the Secretariat conducted a desk review of these documents in May-June 1999. The review did not aim to evaluate the current plans but rather sought to assess the current set of practices among Theme Groups regarding integrated planning. This review identifies strengths and weaknesses in planning and will be used to develop guidelines on how to develop integrated plans.

This desk review will also serve as a baseline for future monitoring and evaluation efforts. Previous assessments of UNAIDS at country-level (1996 and 1997)

concentrated on monitoring Theme Group structural issues. As the programme evolves, increasing emphasis is being placed on the monitoring of Theme Group outputs, one of the most important being the United Nations system integrated plan on HIV/AIDS.

## II. Method

A checklist to review United Nations system integrated plans on HIV/AIDS was developed by a Secretariat working group composed of staff from the Department of Country Planning and Programme Development (CPP) and the Epidemiology, Monitoring and Evaluation Team (Annex 1).

This checklist did not aim to capture the integrated planning process. Process issues will be addressed in more in-depth country assessments. Rather, this checklist focused on the output and assumed that a plan is an indicator of Theme Group functioning, with more elaborate plans indicating more developed processes of United Nations teamwork in response to a country's HIV/AIDS needs and priorities.

The checklist was divided in three short sections. The first section assessed whether or not the plan included the following nine components: a strategic framework to guide United Nations HIV/AIDS-related action; objectives for United Nations agency action; activities; responsible agencies; a time frame for the implementation of activities; activity costs; source of funds; expected outputs; and indicators or milestones. The more qualitative second section assessed the extent to which the components were clearly defined as well as the internal consistency of the components. Finally, the third section assessed the inclusion of certain key activity focus areas including Theme Group management, advocacy, resource mobilization and national strategic planning.

In March 1999, letters were sent to the 132 countries where United Nations Theme Groups on HIV/AIDS have been established (Annex 2). All Theme Groups were asked to indicate whether or not a United Nations system integrated plan on HIV/AIDS had been developed for 1998. If a plan was developed, they were asked to send a copy to the Secretariat; if no plan was developed, they were requested to send an inventory of United Nations HIV/AIDS activities, if one had been compiled.

Secretariat staff used the above-mentioned checklist to review the documents sent by Theme Groups. Two people reviewed each document. One person from the Epidemiology, Monitoring and Evaluation team reviewed each of the plans and inventories received from countries. In addition, at least one person from each of the relevant geographic desks reviewed each of the documents received from their region. The two reviews for each country were crosschecked. Any major discrepancies were discussed and agreement between the two reviewers was reached on the data presented in this report.

## III.    Results

As of June 18, 1999 the Secretariat had received responses from 97 United Nations Theme Groups on HIV/AIDS (73% of total).  The response rate varied by region (Table 1).  A list of the individual countries whose Theme Groups responded to the survey is in Annex 3.

**Table 1. Theme Group responses to survey by region**

| Region | Countries with UN Theme Groups on HIV/AIDS | Responses Received | Response Rate |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 47 | 37 | 79% |
| North Africa and Middle East | 13 | 6 | 46% |
| Asia/Pacific | 23 | 17 | 74% |
| Eastern Europe | 20 | 13 | 65% |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 29 | 24 | 83% |
| **Total** | **132** | **97** | **73%** |

Of the 97 responding Theme Groups, 30 submitted a plan developed by the Theme Group for 1998 (Annex 4).  Fifty responding Theme Groups reported that they had not developed a plan for 1998.  Four of these (India, Pakistan, Namibia and Tanzania) sent an inventory of 1998 UN HIV/AIDS activities.  In addition, 17 Theme Groups reported that a 1998 integrated plan had been developed but sent a variety of documents highlighting 1998 Theme Group activities.  Eleven Theme Groups (Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Fiji, Guyana, Latvia, Lesotho, Moldova, Turkmenistan, Suriname and Samoa) sent reports of Theme Group activities conducted during 1998.  Five Theme Groups (Djibouti, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman and Sri Lanka) sent 1998-1999 plans of National AIDS Programmes that included HIV/AIDS activities funded by United Nations agencies.  One Theme Group (Uruguay) sent its proposals for Strategic Planning Development Funds (SPDF).

Twelve Theme Groups with no 1998 plans sent plans for 1999 although they were not requested to do so (Annex 4).  Analyses were conducted on all 42 Theme Group developed plans received.  Analyses were not broken down by year as no significant difference was found between the plans developed for 1998 and those prepared for 1999.  Those Theme Groups that did not respond to the survey were assumed not to have completed workplans.

## A.    Theme Group developed plans

The percentage of Theme Groups reporting that they had developed workplans varied by region, UNAIDS priority category and whether or not the country had a resident Secretariat staff.

## 1.    Theme Group developed plans by region

Overall, one-third of all Theme Groups submitted a workplan for either 1998 or 1999. There were some differences across regions (Table 2).  The regional submission rates ranged from no submissions from North Africa and the Middle East to almost 50% in Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Table 2. Theme Group developed 1998/1999 plans by region**

| Region | Number of Theme Groups in region | 1998/1999 plans received | Percentage of Theme Groups in region from which plans received |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sub-Saharan Africa | 47 | 18 | 49% |
| North Africa and Middle East | 13 | 0 | - |
| Asia/Pacific | 23 | 8 | 35% |
| Eastern Europe | 20 | 8 | 40% |
| Latin America and Caribbean | 29 | 8 | 28% |
| **Total** | **132** | **42** | **32%** |

## 2.    Theme Group developed plans by UNAIDS priority country category

The majority (63%) of Theme Groups in Priority 1 countries submitted a Theme Group developed plan while less than half of the Theme Groups in Priority 2 countries and only two Theme Groups in Priority 3 countries submitted such a plan (Table 3).

**Table 3. Theme Group developed plans by priority countries for national allocation of UNAIDS resources 1998/1999 plans**

| UNAIDS priority country category | Number of Theme Groups in category | 1998/1999 plans received | Percentage of Theme Groups in category from which plans received |
|---|---|---|---|
| Priority 1 | 32 | 20 | 63% |
| Priority 2 | 55 | 20 | 36% |
| Priority 3 | 45 | 2 | 4% |
| **Total** | **132** | **42** | 32% |

**3.      Theme Group developed plans by resident Secretariat staff**

The presence of a resident Secretariat staff, either a Country Programme Adviser (CPA) or a resident Inter-Country Programme Adviser (ICPA), was significantly correlated with the submission of a workplan by Theme Groups (Table 4).

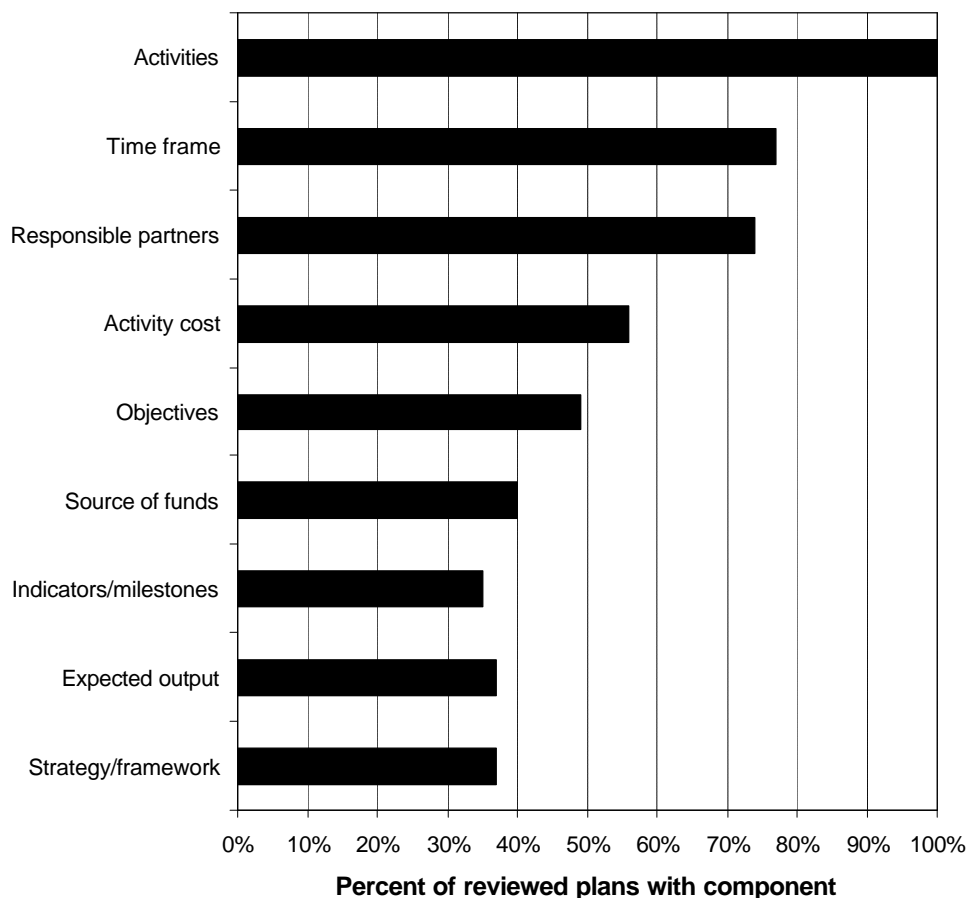**Table 4. Theme Group developed 1998/1999 plans by resident Secretariat staff**

| Secretariat staff status 6 months prior to plan year | Number of Theme Groups in category | 1998/1999 plans received | Percentage of Theme Groups in category from which plans received |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resident Secretariat staff in country | 38 | 24 | 63% |
| No resident Secretariat staff in country | 94 | 18 | 19% |

Two-thirds of Theme Groups with a Country Programme Adviser or a resident Inter-Country Programme Adviser submitted a Theme Group developed plan, while less than one fifth of Theme Groups with no resident UNAIDS Secretariat staff did so.  It should be noted that this correlation is closely related to Theme Group developed plans by UNAIDS priority country category as most Secretariat staff are in Priority 1 countries.

## B.     Plan components

All Theme Group developed plans identified activities to be supported or executed by its members (Figure 1).     Most plans also identified a time frame for the implementation of the activities and partners responsible for the implementation of each activity.  Almost two-thirds of the plans also delineated costs for each activity.

Figure 1.  Components of 1998/1999 plans



**Percent of reviewed plans with component**

On the other hand, only one-third of the plans included a strategic framework to guide United Nations agency action to support the national response to HIV/AIDS.  Less than half of the plans included objectives for United Nations HIV/AIDS-related action.  Only one third of the plans included a section on expected outputs and slightly more than a third included a section on indicators and milestones.
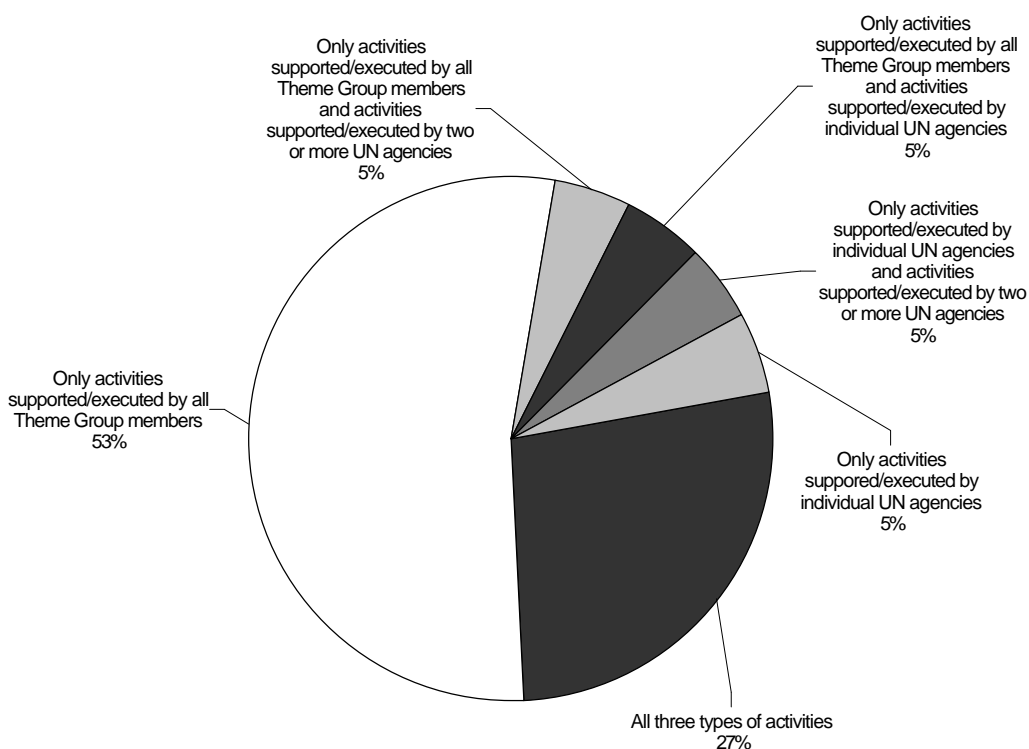
Plan components did not vary significantly by region or by priority country category. They did vary by UNAIDS Secretariat staff presence in the country.  Theme Groups in countries with resident UNAIDS Secretariat staff were significantly more likely to have plans including strategies or frameworks and objectives than were Theme Groups in countries with no resident UNAIDS Secretariat staff.

## C.    Plan Contents

### 1.    Types of activities

Less than a third (27%) of the plans included all three types of activities: activities supported/executed by all Theme Group members; activities supported/executed by two or more United Nations agencies; and activities supported/executed by individual United Nations agencies (Figure 2).  Over half (53%) of the plans included only activities supported/executed by all Theme Group members.  The remaining 20% of the plans included a variety of combinations of the three activity types.

**Figure 2: Types of activities included in 1998/1999 plans**
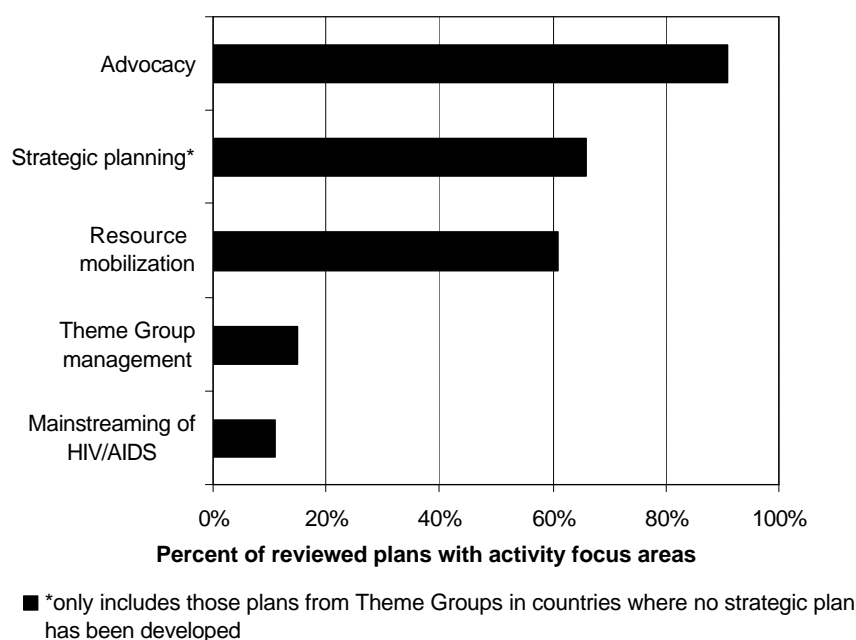


Types of activities included in the plans did not vary significantly by region or by UNAIDS priority country category.  They did vary by UNAIDS Secretariat staff presence in the country.  Theme Groups in countries with a resident Secretariat staff were more likely to include in their plans, activities of two or more United Nations agencies and individual United Nations agency activities.

## 2.    Activity focus areas

Almost all of the Theme Group developed plans included advocacy activities (Figure 3).  Two-thirds of the plans from countries with no national strategic plans on HIV/AIDS included activities related to the national strategic planning process. Almost two-thirds of the plans included resource mobilization activities.  Only a few (11%) plans included activities related to the mainstreaming or integration of HIV/AIDS into the regular activities of Theme Group members.

Figure 3.  Activity focus areas of 1998/1999 plans



**Percent of reviewed plans with activity focus areas**

■ *only includes those plans from Theme Groups in countries where no strategic plan has been developed

Most advocacy activities clearly identified target audiences (76%) and fora for advocacy including meetings, workshops, media campaigns and special events (62%). This was true to a lesser extent for resource mobilization activities.  Approximately half of the resource mobilization activities clearly identified target audiences (46%) and fora for resource mobilization (58%).

## D.    Examples of best practice

Five Theme Groups (Burkina Faso, 1998-1999; Dominican Republic, 1999; Kenya, 1998; Madagascar, 1998; and Zambia, 1999) developed plans that included at least eight of the nine plan components monitored with the checklist.  These five plans included a strategic framework to guide United Nations agency action to support the national response to HIV/AIDS.   They included objectives for United Nations HIV/AIDS-related action.   They also included a list of activities with responsible agencies, time frame, activity costs and source of funds: expected output and/or indicators or milestones for each activity.

In these five cases, the strategic framework was defined and the rationale for the strategy explained.  The objectives were defined and matched with the strategy.  If a national strategic plan on HIV/AIDS had been developed in the country, the Theme Group developed plan referred to the national plan in the rationale.  In cases, where no national strategic plan on HIV/AIDS was developed, working toward the development

of a national strategic plan was listed as an objective and activities to this end were included.

Burkina Faso and Zambia included all three types of activities monitored by the checklist, the Dominican Republic and Kenya included only activities supported or executed by all Theme Group members. Madagascar included activities supported or executed by all Theme Group members and/or two or more United Nations agencies.

Each of these five plans included advocacy activities. Three of the plans included resource mobilization activities. Two of the plans included Theme Group management as an activity. Only one plan included the mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS into the activities of Theme Group members as an objective or an activity.

All five countries of these countries had either a Country Programme Adviser (Kenya and Zambia) or a resident Inter-Country Programme Adviser (Burkina Faso, Dominican Republic and Madagascar) in the country six months prior to the plan year.


## IV.    Discussion and conclusion

The review findings indicate that approximately one-third of Theme Groups viewed the development of a plan as a priority activity in 1998. Of the 97 responding Theme Groups, 30 submitted a 1998 Theme Group developed plan. Approximately half of the responding Theme Groups reported that they had no 1998 plan.

At the same time, the review findings suggest that significant progress was made in the development of Theme Group plans during 1998. Of the fifty Theme Groups reporting that they had no 1998 plans, 12 Theme Groups submitted plans for 1999 although they were not requested to do so. Moreover, seventeen Theme Groups submitted reports that although they could not be classified as plans, documented Theme Group activities implemented during 1998, suggesting that some Theme Groups are active even without developed workplans.

The plans that were received varied considerably in their content and scope. Five countries had well-developed integrated plans based on a United Nations strategy on HIV/AIDS. Less than 40% of the plans received included a well-developed strategic framework defining priorities for United Nations system support to the national response in a country. The structure of most plans was limited. Many plans were activity lists and rather weak workplans including a few additional components such as time frame and responsible partners. Another limitation highlighted by the review was the tendency of Theme Groups to formulate plans that include only activities supported or executed by all Theme Group members. Over half of the plans submitted included only activities supported or executed by all Theme Group members thereby leaving out most of the United Nations system HIV/AIDS-related activities in a country.

The review confirmed that the concepts of Theme Group involvement in advocacy, resource mobilisation and national strategic planning on HIV/AIDS are well anchored among Theme Groups. Almost all of the plans submitted included advocacy activities and most plans also included resource mobilization activities as well as activities related to the national strategic planning process as appropriate. However, only few plans listed activities related to the mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS into ongoing United Nations agency activities.

The review findings indicate that the development of Theme Group plans varies significantly according to UNAIDS priority country categories and UNAIDS Secretariat staff presence in the country.

The review highlighted the need for a common understanding and appreciation on the part of the Cosponsors and other United Nations system agencies of the importance of integrated planning in the area of HIV/AIDS.  It is also evident that the development of such plans in many countries would require some support from the UNAIDS Secretariat and Cosponsors.  To this end, the Secretariat is reviewing the needs of countries for guidance and financial and human support.  A short guide and a collection of best practice examples of integrated planning are being prepared as a complement to the *Resource Guide for Theme Groups: Working together on HIV/AIDS* issued by UNAIDS.  These will be distributed to Theme Groups at the end of 1999.

**Annex I: Checklist for review of United Nations system integrated workplans on HIV/AIDS**

**Region/Country/Reviewer:** _____ **Year of Plan:** _____

**Part 1: Variables provided by cover sheet/geographic desk**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tenure of CPA in country (dates) | National strategic plan on HIV/AIDS developed | YES ☐ No ☐ |
| Expanded Theme Group membership during year of plan   YES ☐ No ☐ | Inventory of UN system HIV/AIDS activities conducted | YES ☐ No ☐ |

**Part 2: Components of workplan**

| | Yes | No | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| • Strategic framework | | | |
| • Objectives | | | |
| • Activities | | | |
| • Responsible agencies and partners | | | |
| • Time-frame | | | |
| • Activity cost | | | |
| • Source of funds | | | |
| • Expected output | | | |
| • Indicators/milestones | | | |

**Part 3: Content of workplan**

| A. Strategic framework and objectives | Yes | No | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| UN strategic framework in support of the national response to HIV/AIDS clearly defined | | | |
| Rationale explaining the whys and hows of UN strategic framework provided | | | |
| UN objectives are clearly defined | | | |
| UN objectives are well matched with UN strategic framework | | | |
| If national HIV/AIDS strategic plan exists, this plan referred to | | | |
| If no national HIV/AIDS strategic plan exists, one of the objectives in UN plan is to work for the development of such a plan | | | |
| Mainstreaming of HIV/AIDS into ongoing activities of individual agencies identified as an objective | | | |

| B. Activities | Yes | No | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| HIV/AIDS activities supported /executed by all Theme Group members included | | | |
| HIV/AIDS activities supported/executed by two or more UN agencies included | | | |
| Individual UN agency HIV/AIDS activities included | | | |
| All activities included relate clearly to objectives | | | |

| C. Responsible agencies and partners | Yes | No | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| Responsible UN agency identified for each activity | | | |
| UN agency responsibilities correspond with agency mandates | | | |
| Co-responsible partner (e.g. national government, NGO etc.) identified for each activity | | | |

| D. Time-frame | Yes | No | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| Time-frame identified for each activity | | | |

| E. Resources | Yes | No | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| Activity costs identified for each activity | | | |
| Source of funds identified for each activity (e.g. UN agency, national government, donor etc.) | | | |

| F. Monitoring and evaluation | Yes | No | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| Expected output for each activity identified | | | |
| Indicators/milestones included for each activity | | | |

**Part 4: Activity Focus Areas**

| A. Theme Group management | Yes | No | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| Administrative support to UNAIDS CPA in country included | | | |

| B. Advocacy | Yes | No | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| Advocacy activities included | | | |
| Target audiences clearly identified | | | |
| Fora for advocacy clearly identified (e.g. meetings, workshops, media etc, public campaigns, special events) | | | |

| C. Resource mobilisation | Yes | No | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| Resource mobilisation activities included | | | |
| Target audiences are clearly defined | | | |
| Fora for resource mobilisation clearly identified (e.g. individual meetings, group meetings) | | | |

| D. National Strategic Planning | Yes | No | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|
| If there is no national strategic plan, one or more of the following activities included: advocacy related to strategic plan; participation of UN agencies in strategic planning process (e.g. situational analysis, response review, development of strategic plan) | | | |

**Annex 2**
**Countries with established UN Theme Groups on HIV/AIDS**

| Sub-Saharan Africa | Middle East | Asia |
|---|---|---|
| Angola | Algeria | Afghanistan |
| Benin | Egypt | Bangladesh |
| Botswana | Iran | Bhutan |
| Burkina Faso | Iraq | Cambodia |
| Burundi | Jordan | China |
| Cameroon | Lebanon | India |
| Cape Verde | Morocco | Indonesia |
| Central African Republic | Oman | Japan |
| Chad | Somalia | Laos |
| Comoros | Syria | Malaysia |
| Congo | Tunisia | Maldives |
| Côte d'Ivoire | United Arab Emirates | Mongolia |
| Democratic Republic of | Yemen | Myanmar |
| Congo | **Caribbean** | Nepal |
| Djibouti | Aruba | Pakistan |
| Equatorial Guinea | Bahamas | Philippines |
| Eritrea | Barbados* | South Korea |
| Ethiopia | Belize | Sri Lanka |
| Gabon | Cuba | Thailand |
| Gambia | Dominican Republic | Viet Nam |
| Ghana | Guyana | **Pacific** |
| Guinea | Haiti | Fiji** |
| Guinea-Bissau | Jamaica | Papua New Guinea |
| Kenya | Netherlands Antilles | Samoa*** |
| Lesotho | Suriname | **Europe** |
| Liberia | Trinidad and Tobago | Albania |
| Madagascar | **Latin America** | Armenia |
| Malawi | Argentina | Azerbaijan |
| Mali | Bolivia | Belarus |
| Mauritania | Brazil | Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| Mauritius | Chile | Bulgaria |
| Mozambique | Colombia | Georgia |
| Namibia | Costa Rica | Kyrgyzstan |
| Niger | Ecuador | Latvia |
| Nigeria | El Salvador | Lithuania |
| Rwanda | Guatemala | Moldova |
| Sao Tome | Honduras | Poland |
| Senegal | Mexico | Republic of Kazakhstan |
| Seychelles | Nicaragua | Romania |
| Sierra Leone | Panama | Russian Federation |
| South Africa | Paraguay | Tadjikistan |
| Sudan | Peru | Turkey |
| Swaziland | Uruguay | Turkmenistan |
| Togo | Venezuela | Ukraine |
| United Republic of Tanzania | | Uzbekistan |
| Uganda | | |
| Zambia | | |
| Zimbabwe | | |

*Eastern Caribbean Theme Group covers: Barbados, Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
** Fiji Theme Group covers: Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu
*** Samoa Theme Group covers: Western Samoa, American Samoa, Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau

**Annex 3**
**Theme Group responses to survey by country and sub-region**

| Sub-Saharan Africa | Middle East | Asia |
|---|---|---|
| Benin | Egypt | Bangladesh |
| Botswana | Jordan | Bhutan |
| Burkina Faso | Lebanon | China |
| Cameroon | Oman | India |
| Cape Verde | Syria | Lao PDR |
| Chad | Tunisia | Mongolia |
| Comoros | **Caribbean** | Myanmar |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Aruba | Nepal |
| Democratic Republic of | Bahamas | Pakistan |
| Congo | Barbados | Philippines |
| Djibouti | Belize | Republic of Korea |
| Equatorial Guinea | Cuba | Sri Lanka |
| Eritrea | Dominican Republic | Thailand |
| Ethiopia | Guyana | Viet Nam |
| Gabon | Haiti | **Pacific** |
| Gambia | Netherlands Antilles | Fiji |
| Ghana | Suriname | Papua New Guinea |
| Kenya | Trinidad and Tobago | Samoa |
| Lesotho | **Latin America** | **Europe** |
| Madagascar | Argentina | Armenia |
| Malawi | Bolivia | Belarus |
| Mali | Brazil | Bosnia and Herzegovina |
| Mauritania | Chile | Bulgaria |
| Mauritius | Colombia | Latvia |
| Mozambique | Ecuador | Lithuania |
| Namibia | Guatemala | Moldova |
| Nigeria* | Mexico | Poland |
| Rwanda | Panama | Romania |
| Sao Tome | Paraguay | Russian Federation |
| Senegal | Peru | Turkmenistan |
| Seychelles | Uruguay | Ukraine |
| Sierra Leone | Venezuela | Uzbekistan |
| South Africa | | |
| Sudan | | |
| Swaziland | | |
| Togo | | |
| United Republic of Tanzania | | |
| Zambia | | |

*Indicate that 1999 plan developed but plan not sent

**Annex 4**
**Theme Group-developed plans by country and sub-region, 1998/1999**

| Sub-Saharan Africa | Caribbean | Asia |
|---|---|---|
| Benin (98) | Cuba (98) | Bangladesh (98) |
| Botswana (99) | Dominican Republic (99) | China (98)* |
| Burkina Faso (98-99) | Haiti (98) | Lao PDR (98) |
| Chad (98) | **Latin America** | Myanmar (99) |
| Côte d'Ivoire (98) | Argentina (98) | Pakistan (99)** |
| Democratic Republic of | Colombia (99) | Philippines (98)* |
| Congo (99) | Guatemala (98) | Thailand (98) |
| Ethiopia (98) | Mexico (98) | Viet Nam (98) |
| Ghana (98) | Venezuela (98) | **Europe** |
| Kenya (98) | Venezuela (98) | Armenia (98) |
| Madagascar (98) | | Belarus (98) |
| Mali (98) | | Lithuania (98) |
| Mozambique (98) | | Poland (99) |
| Namibia (99)** | | Romania (98) |
| Rwanda (98) | | Russian Federation (99)** |
| Sudan (98) | | Ukraine (99) |
| Swaziland (98) | | Uzbekistan (99) |
| Togo (98) | | |
| Zambia (99) | | |

*Sent plans for both 1998 and 1999.  Only plans for 1998 are included for analysis.
**Sent draft plan for 1999